GRANT AND 1880

Brother-in-Law Corbin on the Bulgarian Throne Story.

"TOO FUNNY FOR ANYTHING."

The General Will Not Stand in the Way of Other Republican Leaders.

A few weeks ago there was published in the HERALD an interview had with Mr. Abel C. Corbin, General Frant's brother-in-law. Certain statements made by Grant never was a tanner, gave rise at the time to considerable discussion, and there are not a few perclaimed that Mr. Corbin had made, to say the least of it, a very big mistake about the tanning business. The reporter had recently another interview with Mr. Corbin, at Elizabeth, N. J., during Grant had never been a tanner.

THE BULGARIAN THRONE STORY. "What do you think of this Philippopolis story, Mr. Corbin?".asked the reporter.

I don't know anything about it. What is it?" "Why, a story telegraphed from Philippopolis to a London paper to the effect that General Grant had been proposed as an occupant of the Bulgarian

There was such a look of incredulity depicted on the face of the veteran ex-journalist, such an expression of doubt, apparently, as to whether the reporter that the interviewer felt it necessary to assure Mr. fore, drew from his pocket the London Standard's despatch and the Herald's comments thereon. Both smile and he said laughingly:—
"Oh, that's too funny for anything. Grant King of

Bulgaria! Of course there can't be an iota of real basis for such a report." But supposing such an offer were really made to

the General, do you think he would accept?"
"Excuse me, but really the thing is too ridiculous. You'll see it fully contradicted, no doubt, in the HEBALD's foreign despatches when the General hears

"Now that the elections are over, Mr. Corbin, what do you think the prospect is for 1880-do you think neral Grant will be recalled to the leadership of the

Then your idea is that the turn the recent elec-ons took has reassured the republicans and satisfied-nem that the nomination of General Grant is not es-

them that the nomination of General Grant is not casential to success?"

"I would not say that exactly. The elections ought to have that effect, but how far such a feeling extends I am not able to judge. As I have previously said I do not think the General will be in the race. There is no crisis such as there was in 1832, when we insisted upon running Jackson, believing that he was the only man then that the democracy could elect."

NO EXPERSION AS TO CANDIDATES.

"Who do you think is most likely to get the republican nomination? How does Mr. Coukling stand?"

"Oh, I would'nt like to express myself on individuals."

"But you think the republicans are likely to carry the country in 1880?"
"I think their chances are good, but it is too soon to decide on that point yet. Wait till Congress gets going. The issues have yet to be joined. New men are constantly coming forward. There is my old friend Governor Houston, of Alabama, who has just been elected to the United States Senate. He was eighteen years a member of Congress and was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee—the political leader of the House. He is a man of commanding ability, of great experience and disciplined statesmanship. Men like him and Bayard and Eaton will make themselves felt in the Senate. The issues of the next campaign are, in my judgment, yet to be formed."

THE FINANCIAL ISSUE.
"How about the financial issue?"
"My view is that the leading men of the country and that the great mass of the people have got the true idea. They are in favor of a paper currency that is convertible at will into gold. The government has no right to special privileges. It must stand on the same footing with individuals. It must redeem its promises the same as a bank or an individual or else, suffer dishonor. If there are \$300,000,000 of greenbacks out there ought to be paff that amount of gold on hand at the Treasury Department to redeem the greenbacks as may be desired."

n hand at the Treasury Department to redeem the reenbacks as may be desired."

THE DEMOCRACY ON ITS GOOD BEHAVIOR.
"How do the chances of the democrats appear to

"How do the chances of the democrats appear to you?"

"Everything depends upon what they will do in Congress. It they set with wisdom and prudence their chances will improve, but a few false steps will doubtless lay them again on their backs. I am an old line democrat. I fought hard for Jackson against the United States Bank. We won, but not easily. There was only one bank to fight.

"HURMAN AND THE BANKS.

"If, now, Thurman—I knew his uncle, Old Bill Allen, well when he was in the Senate—if Thurman should succeed in getting his party to make a general fight against the banks a great mistake would be made. Just think! We had a hard time electing Jackson against one bank. Fancy a fight against 2,400 of them—one in every county in the nation, say, and all of them the depositories of the people's money! It strikes me that I wouldn't want to be in that fight. It wouldn't be a fight; it would be a massacre. I don't think Thurman is strong enough to lead his party into that sort of stupid folly."

"Whom will the democrats run for President, do you think?"

"I would rather wait a while before answering that mestion. I am apprehensive that the creat Wart

you think?"
"I would rather wait a while before answering that question. I am apprehensive that the great West and South will sooner or later combine and leave the North and East out in the cold. I don't think it would be a wise thing; but there is a growing feeling that way South and West."

GOODBY, UNCLE SAMMY.

that way South and West."

GOODHY, UNCLE SAMMY.

"Has Tilden any chance, think you?"

"Oh, no, none whatever. He is unquestionably a man of great ability, of commanding thlents, but he has been dropped. He is not even talked of."

COMPLIAENTS FOR TOM HENDRICKS AND WIFE.

"What of Hendricks?"

"Hendricks is a splendid man. You'd like him. Everybody likes Tom Hendricks. He would make a fine President, and his wife-she's a delightful lady. I know Tom and his wife well. He is a man that would gather around him the brains and character of the country."

THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The steamer City of New York, of the Inman line, after ten years' service between this port and Liver-pool, has been completely rebuilt and refitted and will overhauled. So thoroughly has the work of improve ment been accomplished that former passengers on the New York would scarcely know her. She has been supplied with new boilers and compound engines and is heated with steam throughout. Her saloon is exceedingly light and airy and cannot fail to be free from the noxious odors which make dining on board ship so disagreeable. Each stateroom is sumptuously furnished, and is given a sofa as well as the customary berths. Size is a characteristic of the e City of New York, and passengers by her will find their rooms sufficiently large to live in for a voyage. Each room has a pneumatic bell, and, what is of vastly more importance, a good kerosene amp instead of the wretched glim which formerly was stuck in a corner and made to do duty for two cabins at one time. The staterooms are all outside and their ventilation is perfect. Besides, the passages leading to the rooms are capecially well ventilated. In most steamships these passages ond in a cut de sac, where the air is almost thick enough to be cut with a knife; but on this vessel the ventilation is from the upper deck, with an ingress of air at both ends, so that a current is sustained at all times. The ladies cabin is an especially noteworthy operation at the first particle of the succession is an expectation in the expectation in the succession is an expectation in the expectation in the expectation is an expectation in the expectation in the expectation is an expectation in the expectation in the expectation is an expectation in the expectation in the expectation is an expectation in the expectation in the expectation is an expectation in the expectation in the expectation in the expectation is an expectation in the expectation in the expectation in the expectation is an expectation in the expectation in the expectation in the expectation in the expectation in th was stuck in a corner and made to do duty for two

deck with the cabin passengers. The officers of the City of New York are as follows:—Francis S. Land, captain; Hugh L. Cumming, first officer; F. M. Passow, second officer; Thomas Taylor, third officer; S. E. Williamson, fourth officer; George B. Chicken, parser; Robert O'Callaphan, surgeon; William T. Jones, chief engineer, and James W. Greene, chief steward. The vessel will sail to-morrow with a full cargo and a complete list of passengers.

THE DAIRY FAIR.

AN ADDRESS BY GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER ON DATRY FARMING ON A SMALL SCALE-SUCCESS OF THE EXIGIRITION.

The interest taken in the Dairy Fair, now open at the American Institute building, far exceeds the best hopes of its promoters. Yesterday between two thousand and two thousand five hundred persons visited the Rink to watch processes through which milk goes on the road to butter and cheese. The Alpha and Omega of you see the hav in bales and cow: a few feet distant a gentleman invites you to taste some bûtter, the reult of the aforesaid hay, through the agency of an Alderney or a Jersey cow. The display of blooded cattle is in itself a show worthy of inspection, and the mechanical process through which milk is made into in truth, is fearfully and wonderfully made, and those who doubt may go and see for themselves. Ex-Governor Seymour was in attendance at the fair last night and no one was more delighted than he to see the great crowd that filled the vast enclosure. He was an attentive listener to General Benjamin F. Butler, who was the speaker of the evening.

GENERAL BUTLER'S SPEECH.

When the General was introduced he was warmly greeted, and the applause having subsided he said that the coming together of an international dairy fair in the metropolitan city of the United States meeting of those representing a small class of agricultural industries. The estimate might then have been correct, but to-day the fair represented one of the greatest industries of the States. It was amazing, he said. to consider that nearly \$350,000,000 worth of butter and cheese had been produced in America during the and cheese had been produced in America during the last year. Wonderments never ceased when one learned that this production was one-seventh more valuable than the wheat crop and one-third more valuable than the cotton crop. The wealth of the country in live stock could be inferred when it was known that it required one mileh cow to supply the wants of cvery five inhabitants. The forty millions of Americans, to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands of foreigners who are supplied from this market, required the care of vast flocks. Referring to the figures concerning the relative value of the wheat and dairy produce exported to Europe, the General said:—"We speak dippantly of our capacity to supply the world with breadstuffs. True, we have the capacity so to do, but it is lamentably true that we do not do it. The boastful Western man on his prairie will not be a little astonished to learn the fact that the Republic of France, with no such area as the State of Texas, raises more wheat, in quantity, than the United States of America all told. So far from our supplying the markets of the world with wheat, in the year 1867 we sent to England only 4,000,000 hundred weight of wheat, or about \$9,000,000 in value, while France exported to England \$11,000,000 worth of butter alone to spread on bread made of our wheat.

A PLEA FOR SMALL FRAMS.

Again, to go back to the year 1860, where only we can get accurate statistics of the products of the United States and the products of France, let me call your attention to the following remarkable, but reliable statistics of French agriculture. France then produced 230,000,000 bushels of oats against our 20,000,000; 60,000,000 bushels of stagainst our 20,000,000; 60,000,000

your attention to the following remarkable, but reliable statistics of French agriculture. France then produced 230,000,000 bushels of oats against our 170,000,000; 20,000,000 bushels of east against our 20,000,000; 60,000,000 bushels of barley against our 20,000,000; 60,000,000 bushels of barley against our 12,000,000. Nor was she without the products of grazing and pasture land, which are supposed to be the necessity requiring our extended farms. She had 4,000,000 horses and mules against our 4,250,000; 12,000,000 of neat cattle against our 13,000,000; 30,000,000 of sheep against our 24,000,000, and 6,000,000 of swine against our 13,000,000; 30,000,000 of swine against our 24,000,000, and 6,000,000 of swine against our 34,000,000, and example of what may be the profits of the smaller industries of farming, which by the farmers of the United States are reckoned almost valueless, it is an astonishing fact that in the year 1806 France exported as much in value of eggs to England alone as we exported of bacon and hams, one of our chief exports of provisions in 1868, to all the world; that is to say, in round numbers, rising of \$5,000,000, while we exported eggs to the paltry number of 412 dozen. No man who has not had these figures brought to his consideration and who has not examined the agricultural productions of France both in variety and amount, can believe that the 38,000,000 of her inhabitants on a territory so small as to give only three and a half acres to an inhabitant, could vie in agricultural productions, of all that goes to make up the necessaries of living and national wealth, saw cotton and tobacco, with a nation like ours, of about the same number of inhabitants, whose territory gives more than fifty acres to each inhabitant, or nearly seventeen times as much land for cultivation.

REASONS FOR PROSPERITY.

Land in France is very equally divided among the whole of the population. According to the latest official returns the cultivated land of France was divided into 5,550,000 distinct properties,

auditors, as it came to the, now are these very great results possible? What is the secret? This may be told in a word. It is the thorough cultivation of the soil. Of her 132,000,000 of acres, 64,000,000 are arable; 12,000,000 only are in meadows, or as we say, fields and grass; 5,000,000 in vineyards; 1,500,000 in orchards and gardens; vineyards; 1.500,000 in orchards and gardens; 2.250,000 in iniscellaneous crops; 20,000,000 in wood and forest; 500,000 in ponds; 50,000,000 only may be called heath or waste lands, the remainder being for roads, public squares, canals and pleasure grounds—about 7,000,000 of acree. Thus it will appear that two-thirds of the entire area of France is under actual cultivation every year.

about 7,000,000 of acree. Thus it will appear that two-thirds of the entire area of France is under actual cultivation every year.

GATHERING THE, THREADS OF THE ARGUMENT.

However, I seem to hear some one of the enthusiastic managers of this International Dairy Fair saying to himself, his courtesy to the speaker preventing his speaking aloud his thoughts, admitting all that has been said to be true, in favor of farming in a general way on small farms, how does it appear that such a division of land is favorable to the production of butter and choose? I pray leave to give one fact in answer for that. England is the best country that either France or the United States has for those articles, and in the year 1876, which are the last reliable statistics which I have, from which I have been quoting. England bought of our butter \$2,965,000 worth, and of our choese \$12,854,000 worth, or an aggregate of both articles which may well arouse the pride of the United States, of \$15,789,000, while England bought of France the same year \$18,672,000 worth of butter. You will observe that I say nothing of the cheese that France sold to England, for the French farmers are far too practical to allow their cows to browse around bare pastures until their milk produces no butter but cheese alone; and, besides, France eats most of her cheese herself.

AN EPISCOPAL FAIR

A fair for the benefit of the Church of the Holy Spirit was opened yesterday afternoon in the basement of the Church, Fifty-seventh street, near Park avenue, and will continue open to-day, to-morrow and Friday, from two till ten P. M. neers of the fair are announced thus in the Journal, which, by the way, will be published while the fair continues:—President, Mrs. J. A. Ham-mond; Vice President, Mrs. J. V. Orvis; Secretary. Mrs. Edmund Guilbert. Executive Committee-Mrs. Stoutenburgh, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Bull, Mrs. Miller,

Mrs. Edmund Guilbert. Executive Committee—Mrs. Stoutenburgh, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Bull, Mrs. Rifler, Mrs. Eddy, Mrs. De Witt, Mrs. Storm and Mrs. Hopkins. Committee on Finance—Mrs. C. S. Fleming and Miss Storm.

The object of the fair isso reduce the debt of the church, amounting to \$6,000, which was incurred in making expensive repairs and alterations. The basement of the church has been tastefully decorated and twelve tables erected for the sale of articles suitable for holiday time. Most of these articles suitable for the public. Edison's phonograph will sing and talk and whistle and recite for the amusement of the patrons of the fair, and Punch and Judy will discuss their domestic troubles for the edification of the little ones. A post office is open at which gentlemen can obtain sweet messages from graceful hands. Coffee and refreshments can also be had from the hospitable hand of Mrs. Guilbert, the wife of the rector of the parish, who presides at the refreshment table.

Miss Laker and Miss Hoffman preside over the floral table, Miss Annie Baker enacts Rebecca at the Well, and the twelve tables are in charge of Mesdames Stoutenburgh, Miller, Fleming, Eddy, Pemberton, Bull, Groesbeck, De Witt, and Misses Orvis, Grant, Storm, Ackerman, Furness, Burtis, Levy, Fleming, Miller, Adams, Clay, Bell, Dix, Scharts, Crane and Gibb.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

MISS SELMA BORG DISCOURSES ON THE FOLK SONGS OF FINLAND.

Miss Selma Borg delivered the last lecture in her eries on Finland at the hall of the Young Women's Christian Association yesterday afternoon. The subject chosen for this lecture was "Kalevala," meaning the book in which are collected the folk songs of Fin-land. This lecture gave Miss Borg an opportunity to speak of the poetry of her people, and it needless to say that she improved it and told in well chosen words of the esthetic side

DR. FESSENDEN N. OTIS ON THE RESTORATION

OF THE RESOLUTE. Dr. Fessenden N. Otis read a paper before the His torical Society on the restoration of the Arctic ship Res olute by the government of the United States to Her Majesty the Queen of England. He briefly referred to the different search parties which sailed in the hope of rescuing Sir John Franklin and his crews between 1850 and 1852, ending with the expedition under Sir Edward Belcher. Of this expedition der Sir Edward Belcher. Of this expedition the Resolute was one ship, Dr. Otis described the abandonment of the vessels in the Arctic seas; but said that one of them, the Resolute, was destined to play a high part in the comity of nations. He then traced the history of the finding of the ship by the whaleship George Henry, giving a succinct account of her condition and the voyage to the United States. Congress, with rare generosity, determined to buy her from the salvors and return her to the British government fully repaired and equipped. She was refitted at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and sent to England under the command of Commander Henry J. Hartstene, who was then a great favorite on account of his successful Arctic voyage and the rescue of Dr. Kane and his party at Uppernavik. Dr. Otis then described the voyage and its perils, the arrival of the vessel at Spithead, and the welcome hospitalities and honors which awaited her commander. He gave an elaborate account of the visit of the Queen to the vessel at Cowes and of her reception by Commander Hartstene, of the officer's visit to Osborne House and of the formal transfer of the vessel. The paper had interest as the story of an unusual episode in the history of nations.

REV. J. M. BUCKLEY ON QUACKERY. Rev. J. M. Buckley, of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, lectured last evening in the Fifteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church on the subject of "Quacka" before a considerable audidence. He pitched severely into the class of Spiritualists, clairvoyants, astrologers and necromaneers who protend to do things through super-natural agencies, and insisted on the theagencies, and insisted on the the-at nothing is done of which the senses, or some of them, are unconscious. speare speaks about the midnight hags upon the weird heath, but that is a poetical conceit, and the weird heath, but that is a poetical conceit, and the Bible alludes to the practice of witchcraft among the Jews, but Moses did not believe in it, though he saw that the people were disposed that way, and the custom was prohibited by him. All the witches of antiquity belonged to two classes, either those that believed in themselves or those that made it a business and a pretense of supernatural powers to impose upon their credulous believers. All the instances of witchcraft we are aware of arise from a belief ready to be yielded to the transpiring of supernatural effects. There are over a hundred and fifty people in this city to-day making their living by witchcraft, and perhaps twice as many in the city of Boston. In the matter of magic, there was Heller; but what was he to Houdin, who was sent to Algiers by Napoleon? and yet Houdin's humbug was exposed and laughed at in the long run.

Magic, up to 300 years ago, made the rulers of Surope tremble, and taking up the question of second sight, "What a simple thing it is," said the speaker, and then he went on to say that, by a combination of sounds and syllables, the thing was quite feasible. He explained that Robert Heller nover allowed anyboog but himself to ask his sister any questions in his second sight performances because it would have broken the combination of sounds, syllables and letters that they understood between them and were indispensable to their acting: About clairvoyants he said they are of two kinds—the sympathetic and the perceptive; but he would give away everything he had in the world to see a single instance where the clairvoyants ever did anything outside of the senses.

He referred to Henry Slade, who lived like a duke in this city on the proceeds of his humbug clairvoyance, and he visited him one day and handed him a the Bible alludes to the practice of witchcraft among

He reterred to Henry State, who lived like a duke in this city on the proceeds of his humbug clairvoy-ance, and he visited him one day and handed him a lock of hair of his own, saying it was that of a female, and when State he said the hair belonged to a lady who was a relative of his; and then he had a musical seance with Stade and found him a fraud of the most eminent quality. He related how he took the same scance with state and rough him a fract of the horse eminent quality. He related how he took the same hair he submitted to Slade to a woman in Newark who professed to be a great clairvoyant, and she predicated on the strength of it all the diseases the woman who owned the hair ever suffered from. The lecturer explained how the fact of coincidences happening every day in the year, along with other things, are so observed and studied up by the chairvoyants and astrologers that they have a chance of making a good guess at least one time out of ten. The speaker went along in a rapid manner to tell of a lot of humbugs he met in his day in the medical, clairvoyant and other lines, and showed how small their pretensions were to either scientific or supernatural power.

THE REV. THOMAS ARMITAGE ON LAY PREACH-ING.

The first of a series of lectures, which are to be given during the winter, before the students of the Lay College of Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle, Brooklyn, was delivered last night by the Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., of this city. Mr. John F. Henry. President of the Board of Trustees of the col-lege, presided. There was a small audience, but its attention to the address throughbut its attention to the address throughout was perfect. The speaker announced his subject to be "Lay Preaching." Primarily the word clergy signifies a fragment haid aside from other fragments, and it implies a lot or an order of a sacred character, and the clergyman signifies a man set apart as a sacred calling. The word lay signifies lowd or loose primarily, and relatively all those who do not belong to the privileged class known as the clergy. We understand the words nowadays conventionally. A preacher is simply teller of good news or tidings. The word implies an order of work more than an order of men. We can scarcely go astray if in noting lay preaching we say that there is not a person on the face of the earth in whom there does not exist a necessity for such preaching. You cannot find a nook where you cannot tell the story of the loving Man who died on the tree. It knows nothing of the national, geographical or local. It lives in reputiles and monarchies. There is not a more hardworking ministry in the world than the American ministry, and it is utterly impracticable and impossible for the ministers, especially of New York and Brooklyn, to undertake to invade the field of lay preaching. Who are, then, theybroper persons to do the work of lay preaching for those who need it? Why, manifestly, lay preachers. Who may be in practices and doing the set ordinances. Man's prieste need special authority to minister to men as from Christ. But any man who has the grace of God in his heart has the right to tell it. Dr. Armitage then drew illustrations from the Scriptures, Philip, he said, was a noble specimen of a lay evangelist in the church of God. His injunction to lay students was:—While you do not fail to do all your work as a lay evangelist, stop there. Go, invite the timid to crouch with you at the foot of the Cross and to the sympathies in the human breast and you will win souls to Christ. out was perfect. The speaker announced his

MR. N. G. KEITH ON THE USES OF ELECTRICITY. About one hundred parsons were assembled last evening in the room of the Academy of the Useful Arts, in the Cooper Institute. A pa-per was read by Dr. Piatt on "Familiar Poisons." It disclosed few new facts, and Poisons." It disclosed few new facts, and had a suspicious flavor of the encyclopedia and the materia medica. He laid down one startling dogma to the effect that when people are disposed to commit such the first when people are disposed to commit such their deaths would be a good to society.

Mr. N. S. Keith was then called forward and began what he styled a lecture on "The Industrial Applications of Electricity." It was little more then a recital of what is already generally known on the subject. Several allusions were made to the electric light, but its ultimate perfection was neither affirmed nor questioned. He recognized the gradually growing importance of the experiments which are being made, but confined himself to a general description of the character and action of the active energy in nature. In utilizing it the great problem was to overcome the resistance of matter. In the electric light the point of greatest resistance was the voltaic are, which consisted of the vapor formed by the heat of com-

bustion. It is evident that the obviating of this heat must greatly lessen the resistance and thus do away with one of the main difficulties in the way of using electricity for general lighting purposes.

MR. CHARLES PERKINS ON THE FUTURE OF ART

IN AMERICA. The last of a course of six lectures on art was delivered last night at Association Hall by Mr. Charles Perkins before about a couple of hundred people. The lecturer was announced to talk upon "The Future of Art in the United States," and he led up to his subject Art in the United States," and he led up to his subject by giving his auditors a very elaborate history of art in the early days, also calling attention to the elements that appeared to govern its progress. He was evidently of the opinion that art was not a creature of spasmodic growth, but rather the gradual result to be obtained from artistle surroundings, and advocated the building up of museums and art galleries, where those artistically inclined could roam with freedom and study the handiwork of the old masters. In conclusion, Mr. Perkins expressed great faith in a brilliant future for art in the United States. THE TEMPERANCE REVIVAL

YESTERDAY-PLANS FOR A VIGOROUS CAM-PAIGN AGAINST THE RUM DEMON ANNOUNCED. The blue ribbon movement in this city under the eadership of Francis Murphy, so far from being on the decline, is extending right and left and with marings yesterday—a prayer meeting at noon in Grand Central Hall, Seventh avenue, justabove Thirty-fourth street, and a gospel temperance meeting at the same place in the evening. The third was in the Methodist Free Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. All of these meetings were crowded, and the utmost earnestness was manifested. At the noonday prayer meeting number of clergymen were present; among them being Rev. Drs. King, Woodruff and Scarles. The feature of the meeting, however, was the recital of the experience of Mr. Parker, a man who for years had been a errible drunkard, but who had reformed throug the impressions made upon him by Mr. Murphy. The temperance apostle attended the Free Tabernacle first last evening. He was in better voice and apparently in better spirits than at any time during the last week. He was not at all demonstrative in his last week. He was not at all demonstrative in his remarks, but spoke with marked feeling ame effect. The decided manner in which he gave it to be understood that this movemen was utterly and totally non-sectarian produced a decidedly favorable impression, and the tribute he paid to Father Matthew, who first brought temperance into the Church, was proof that at least he was no bigoted. He said he never saw a more beautiful slighthan the members of the Father Matthew Temperance Society coming forward in their regalia to the altar to receive the blessed sacrament. He told the story of the saving of Mr. Eccles Robinson, his co-laborer and then introduced him to speak for himself speeches were also made by Mr. Thomas Pittman and the Rev. Mr. Vine, the English evangelist.

and then introduced him to speak for himself. Speeches were also made by Mr. Thomas Pittman and the Rev. Mr. Vine, the English evangelist.

GRAND CENTRAL HALL.

At Grand Central Hall the throng was as dense as on Monday evening, and Mr. Murphy was almost torn to pieces in foreing his way through the long passageway leading to it. The meeting had been organized by Mr. Caldwell, the converted hotel keeper of Elmira, who, with Dr. Rankin and Mr. Ryan, of Pittaburg, entertained the audience until the great attraction arrived. Mr. Murphy seemed electrified as he stepped to the edge of the platform. "I bring you good tidings. The morning light is breaking—the darkness disappears. The victory is with us, men. Don't be discouraged. Before going any further let us sing. Let us take the side out of this house. We cast our all into this movement—our hearris, our hopes, our lives; sink or swim. We have launched the gospel temperance ship, and thank God we have a captain at the helm who, though the night be dark, will steer us into port in safety." He spoke at langth of the great evil of slavery, which cost so much blood and treasure before the terrible wrong was righted, and showed that intemperance was making greater havoc even than the late war. Early in the evening it was announced that a gentleman in the audience, who would not give his name, had given \$20 toward the cause; later on that he had given twenty more, and toward the close twenty more, making sixty in all. When the call for signers to the pledge was made, men, women and children pressed forward in great numbers. Mr. Murphy wished it particularly understood that meetings would be held every night this week at Grand Central Hall and at the Methodist Free Tabernacle, and then stated that Cooper Union Hall had been taken for an indefinite period, commencing next Sunday night and lasting at least throughout the week. A small admission fee will be charged on Sunday evening, but the week night meetings will be free.

FOR A SERIES OF PUBLIC MEETINGS.

There was a very large attendance last evening at the church of Rev. W. B. Affleck, in Eleventh street, near Third avenue, for the inauguration of a series of of the Mercantile Division No. 10, Sons of Temperance. It was announced that the following advocates of total abstinence would in the course of the series attend and take part in the exercises :- Rev. Hyatt Smith, W. C. Steele, P. G. W. P.; John Parker Lindsay Parker, C. W. Miller, T. De Witt Talmage and Joseph Odell, all from Brooklyn; and from New York the following reverend gentlemen:—R. S. MacArthur, R. B. Hull, Stephen Merritt, A. H. Moment, F. Marlins, Dr. Newman, Dr. Corry and Hon. C. C. Leigh. The sgrvices were to be made attractive by special music by a large choir.

met down town, but they made up their minds to come further up and take that part of the city by storm.

Ma. APPLECK'S REMARKS.

He thanked the previous speaker for the appointment of him by the Mercanfile Division as commander. He said he had been a drunkard and could not meddle with intoxicating liquors, even for sacramental purposes. He made a standard for himself, but he did not say that others should not use intoxicating liquors in the sacred wine. Total abstinence for the poor drunkard is our doctrine and prohibition to the dealer. Whoever signs our temperance pledge we put them into book and we will have a man for every name there, and if nobody looks after them I will do it myself.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, the well known champion of temperance, was greeted with loud applause, and said that Rev. Mr. Affleck came to Brooklyn and asked him to give a first push to the ball which should roll on and on. "I want to know," he said, "if there is anybody in this house who has not been cursed by the bottle, felt the sting of the serpent in some way? There is not a single family that has not been cursed by it. For myself, I learned to hate it in my boyhood, having been brought up by a good old Christian mother she taught me to nate it. I have suffered in my own kith and kin. I thate the dract shop. I mean by that the marble hotel as well as the dark cellar, from which the set stumbies upon the sidewalk. We never can make any headway unless we make war upon these marble hotels as well as the humblest, as well as the common dens where liquor is soid."

There was given at Clarendon Hall, No. 114 East Thirteenth street, last evening, what was called a 'Tes Party," under the auspices of the American Temperance Union. A number of tables were stretched the length of the room, and at the time of the opening of the proceedings nearly all the seats were filled, seventy-five per cent nearly all the seats were filled, seventy-five per cent of those present, however, being of the gentler sex. Defore the tea drinking commenced there was a select musical and literary entertainment, consisting of songs, recitations and piano solos. William H. Mundy, the temperance lawyer, presided, and amounced the programms of the evening. Professor Pently sang "Faces We Shall Nevor Forget," and he was followed in a recitation by Mr. Vallacau called "The Drunkard's Dream," There of the young ladies of the Temperance Union choir executed a piece on the piano for six hands, and then the party were treated to another recitation called "The Two Vagabonds," by William Mason Evans. There were other recitations by Miss Annie Feeling and Mrs. Carter, and music, and then Mr. Mundy amounced to the assemblage that tea was ready. All seemed to enjoy the repest.

In the course of the evening Mr. Munday said that he was delighted to see the number of temperance people that were present, and hoped the temperance Union would be able to give one of these parties at least every month. In regard to humself, also, he wished to say something. "To-morrow I will meet my enemies in pitched battle," said he, "and if I go down it will not be without giving them a square fight. I feel" he continued, "that I will be able to prove that every word uttered in the papers against me lately is fable, infamously false, and but the inspiration of the evil one." With this little speech Mr. Mundy sat down. The tea drinking continued for an hour or so, and then there was singing by Professor Weeks and more music and recitations, and the party was over. of those present, however, being of the gentler sex.

nial of Mullin's statement. In his own words he is court and secure the testimony under oath of

Farmenich as to whether or not the statement ci-tributed to him by Mullin that Mundy drank six or seven glasses of heer in his place on Saturday last is seven glasses of heer in his place on Saturday last is true. With this object in view Mr. Mundy yesterday called upon Judge Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court and asked for a subpoens for Farmenich.

"What is it all about?" asked the Judge, taking from Mr. Mundy a copy of Sunday's Henato and reading Mr. Mullin's account of the way he pummelled Mr. Mundy.

"That's not it: it's the episode," said Mr. Mundy, calling attention to Mullin's account of how he case.

calling attention to Mullin's account of how he cassally discovered that the temperance advocate was a regular customer or Farmenich's beer counter. "I consider it libellous and injurious to me in my business. The man does not knew me. Why, I sent down from my office to his saloon to have him come up and see me about it. There were several gentlemen present at the time, and I retired to a private office before Farmenich came in. They asked him if he knew me and he said "no." Then I saw him and asked the same question, and he told me he did not remember having ever seen me. I asked him if he would make such a statement under outh, and he replied he would; but when I called upon him to do so he said he wanted to see Mullin first. I had no objection, of course, and he went to see Mullin. Now he tells me that Mullin told him to sign no paper nor make any statement, and I wish to compel him to answer under outh."

Judge Klibreth issued a subpona calling upon

outn."

Judge Kilbreth issued a subpoens calling upon Judge Klibreth issued a subposa calling upon Farmenich to appear this afternoon at three o'clock. Mr. Mindy explained to the reporter that he bore no fill will to the papers in the matter, but contended that a denial did not always reach the people who had read an original statement, and he owel it to himself to settle the question to their satisfaction. He thought a man in his position who would be guilty of drinking beer a fit candidate for Sing Sing. Dwelling on the manner of Mullin's attack upon him he waxed warm, and expressed regret that he did not have a pistol with him at the time, as he might have settled the trouble then and there.

A reporter called on Mr. Farmenich to inquire what foundation there was in the rumor that Mr. Mundy had taken beer in his establishment, but Farmenich positively declined to give any information on the subject.

RAILROAD ON THE BOULEVARD.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN GIVES PERMISSION TO THE FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE AND ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE BAILROAD TO ALTER THEIR ROUTE AND EXTEND THEIR TRACK.

The report of the Aldermanic Committee on Rail-oads in favor of permitting the Forty-second Street, Manbattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Raffroad Company to extend their tracks through Broadway eventh avenue and the Boulevard occupied considerable time at yesterday's session of the Board. This committee consists of Messrs. Reilly, Guntzer and Phillips. The peculiar document sets forth at length the reasons advanced for the construction of the road, and then goes on to say :-

THE REPORT.
"Since the extension of the rail of the Fourth wenue city line from Forty-second street to Eighty-sixth street, on Madison avenue, the en-tire tract of land has been built upon with first on Fifth avenue." It further sets forth the benefit which would accrue to property by the establishment of the road and the great convenience it would prove to residents along its line, and concludes as follows:— "It is only necessary that the consent of the corpo rate authorities should be given to set this desirable and beneficial progress in motion. No time should The country is just emerging from a monetary crisis been witnessed in any other country, and our citizens have suffered more than their proportionate share. Enterprises like this that promise such abundant success should be encouraged, thereby adding so much to the prospect of better and greater prosperity now dawning upon our people. This company agrees to pay three per cent of its gross receipts into the city treasury for the privilege they ask. This is certainly a very liberal offer and should be at once accepted. In every aspect of the case, therefore, as viewed by your committes, they believe it to be for the best interests of the city that the permission to construct the railway be granted. They believe it would be in the interest of the city to construct the railway be granted. They believe it would be in the interest of the city to construct the railway at the expense of the public if in no other way could it be built; they think it would have been decidedly a paying investment had it built such a means of communication twenty or more years ago. Had such an enterprise been accomplished then the west side would now be as thickly populated as the cast side and the centre of the city. and the increased taxable value of the property thus benefited, spart from any other consideration, would have yielded to the city the cost of the road and left a large margin besides. In the opinion of your committee all franchies of this character should be sold at public anction to the highest responsible bidder, but as this company appears to have a franchies from the State Legislature the Common Council are powerless in this instance to dispose of the franchies in this way."

THE FRANCHISE GRANTED.

Appended to the report was the following resoluproportionate share. Enterprises like this that prom

THE PRANCHISE GRANTED.

Appended to the report was the following resolu

Resolved, That permission is hereby granted to the Forty-second Street, Mashattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company to alter or change its route so as to com-mence at the authorized tracks of said company on Manhattan street, at the Boulevard, thence through and along the Boulevard, with double tracks, to Broadway; thence through and along Broad-way, with double tracks, to Sweeth avenue; thence through and along Security covers with december thence

the orders of the Common Council, the rails to be what is known as the flat grooved rail.

Alderman Squer spoke in advocacy of the report, and Alderman Morris suggested that the time for completing the read should be limited to one year instead of two. This amendment was adopted. On the suggestion of the same gentleman an amendment was also adopted requiring the company to keep not only the inside of their track, but a space of two only the inside of their track, but a space of two offers from the outer rails in proper repair and with the same material with which the boulevard may be paved. A resolution of Mr. Morris, requiring the company to pay a license fee of \$25 for each one-horse car and \$50 for each two-horse car, was deteated.

The resolution, as amended, was then passed by the following vote:—

Yeas—Aldermen Bennett, Biglia, Carroll, Ehrhart, Foster, tiedney, Gunther, H.-It, Keenan, Kleenan, Phillips, Reilly, Same, Shevin and Washine.

Nays—Aldermen Jacobus, Lowis, Morris, Perley, Pinckney, Sheils and Roberts.

RAPID TRANSIT PROGRESS.

The Metropolitan Elevated Railroad purchased yes erday the two blocks of ground-128 lots-extending from 144th to 145th streets and from Seventh to Eighth avenue, which are to be used for machin and repair shops when the road is continued to High Bridge. The price was stated to be about \$250,000. The purchase is generally regarded as a gratifying extrest of the streere purpose of the company to push the road to the Harlem River as soon as prac-ticable.

AGNES HEIDEN AGAIN.

Miss Agnes Heiden, the Paterson (N. J.) girl who gained so much notoriety in connection with Colonel Leroy Beaumont, the opium eater and here of innu-merable attempts at suicide, and for assaulting whom courts. Her mother visited Neah Hampson's saloon, in Paterson, on Sunday, and while there some in Paterson, on Sunday, and while there some one made a remark reflecting on Agnes. The mother ran home and came back accompanied by her bushand and daughter, the latter carrying a marriage certificate to show that she was welded to George Southoff in this city on November 16 last. Then followed a discussion and night, during which the Heidens were ejected from the saloon. They went before the Recorder and charged Hampson with violating the law in selling liquors on Sanday. The case was tried yesterday morning, and the Recorder dismissed the complaint against Hampson and held Mrs, Heiden in \$100 bair for assaulting Hampson.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S SUIT.

In Sonreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Lawrene yesterday, Mr. Scott Lord, as counsel for Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, moved to have the latter's case against WUNDY SAYS HE DIDN'T, AND WANTS TO PROVE
IT IN COURT—AN IRATE APOSTLE OF TEMPERANCE.
Both sides of the Mundy-Mullin difficulty have
been given to the public through the press, but the
temperance apostle is not satisfied with a simple deOFF TO AFRICA.

THE BARK MONPOVIA SAILS WITH EMIGRANTS TO LIBERTA-A TALK WITH THE EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC.

The new American bark Monrovia left pier 19 East River yesterday bound for the port after which she was named, and which is the capital of the Liberian Republic. The passenger list comprised five cabin and thirty-one steerage passengers, all colored, whose friends assembled in large numbers at the dock from which the vessel sailed. Captain L. F. Richardson, who formerly commanded the back Liberia, states that he expects to make the run in his new vessel in chandise on the bark's manifest are tobacco, provisions and dry goods. Of the colored passengers four teen are from Boston and the remainder from the

A leading man among the departing Africans was Mr. W. M. Davis, ex-Attorney General of the Liberian Republic, a man about forty-five years of age, and a and went to Liberia with his parents in 1852. Remain States, taking up his abode in Boston, where he attended school for three years, and studied law for son. He sailed again to Monrovia just after the attack on Fort Sumter, remained there for seventeen years and became Attorney General of the Republic

"Are there many lawyers out there, Mr. Davis?"

"Oh, yes; there are a good many. In our popula-tion of about twenty-five thousand there are half a dozen lawyers who could pass to the Bar here, and three or four of these would be able to practice any-

Mr. Davis gave an account of the workings of the federal system of government as practised in Liberia. Mr. A. W. Gardner, a Virginian by birth, the present President, went into office last January, having been elected for the usual term of two years. There is now a party in the Republic agitating for a longer term of office, thinking that the Chief Executive of Liberia, like that of the United States, should be in office four years. The Liberians do a large trade with England and an insignificant one with the United States. The English have two outward and two homeward bound steamers that call at Monrovia every month. The exports consist chiefly of palm oil, cocoanuts, dye woods, ivory (in large quantities), sugar, coffee, ginger, arrow root, indigo, rubber and beeswax. There are about one hundred white people in Liberia, representing various nationalities—American, French, German, Dutch, Portuguese and English. These people are either connected with the missions or are merchants. Some firms there have as many as four or five large vessels engaged in the Liberian trade."

"Do the colored people of the United States like to live out there:"

or five large vessels engaged in the Liberian trade."

"Do the colored people of the United States like to live out there?"

"They do," replied Mr. Davis, "after becoming acclimated. Then they prefer it, but if they get disgusted because of fever or other sickness, and return before they get through the process of acclimatization, they bring back fearful accounts of the country. The aborigines are by degrees adapting themselves to habits of civilized life. If a man out there takes to civilized ideas he must be employed in some occupation depending on his new condition, and as, through want of employment, this cannot always be done, those who want to become civilized cannot always follow their inclinations. The Christianizing process would be more rapid if there were schools for the education of native women. As things now stand the civilized men cannot get wives among the American portion of the population. Besides, if these educated men go back to their native villages seeking heathen wives they will have to live there with those women, and their usefulness will thus be curtailed. In some case, however, educated aborigines have married American born women."

BRITISH INTRIBUTION.

At this point of the conversation Mr. Davis said, suddenly:—
"Now, as the Herald is the greatest newspaper

aborigines have married American born women.

At this point of the conversation Mr. Davis said, suddenly:—

"Now, as the Herald is the greatest newspaper power in the United States, I wish you would spread before the American people this idea:—The progress and prosperity of Liberia have been to a great degree retarded because of the intrigues of the British traders on our coasts, instigating the natives to make war upon us, to deny our right of domain to territory which they and their forefathers sold to us for a legal consideration and in embarrassing the operation of our revenue laws. Some years ago we purchased territory on our northwest boundary for which we hold deeds signed by the local native chiefs and witnessed by two Eughsh officials then present. This is so far admitted by the English government that on the charts of the coast issued by the Admiralty they—specify the John River as our northwest boundary, and on these charts have even specified the dates on which the several sections were acquired some twenty-five or thirty years ago. All but one of the chiefs who executed these deeds being dead, and he the most inferior among them, the British traders induced him and the successors of the dead leaders to deny that the country had been sold to us, and to assert that they only gave us a right to trade in it. The English traders then got contracts from the new chiefs to allow them the right of trading there. Having acquired this right the English established trading ragories in the territory and flooded the land with goods on which he revenue had been paid, so that the Liberians and the foreign traders resident in the Republic could not compete with the Eritish because they had to pay duties. The surviving chief who had signed the deed of purchase was instigated to make war upon the chiefs friendly to us. In 1888 we got up an expedition for the purpose of protecting our friends and of purshing Prince Mansh, who, finding us too strong for him, destroyed the British factory as a means of getting Liberia i mout. The Engish traders complained to their Governor at Sierra Leone, claiming that the Liberians had destroyed the property. The Governor demanded that a commissioner should be sent to him from Moarovia, but the Liberian government, not willing to appear as defendant before a British tribunal, declined to send any one, and communicated with the London Cabinet. Its members were so influenced by the reports of the Governor of Sierra Leone that they referred the whole matter back to him and ordered two war vessels to Monrovia to enforce his decision, whatever it might be. The officer in command demanded payment of the Sierra Leone claims forthwith, and the Liberians were obliged to pay such portion of the money as cound be collected on the spot and give honds for the remainder. In 1874 I was sent with \$18,007 gold to pay the balance of the damages at Sierra Leone, but I saved \$4,000 to the country by not paying the interest."

"Why did not Liberia appeal to the United States.

"Why did not Liberia appeal to the United States for aid?"

"Why did not Liberia appeal to the United States for aid?"

"What could we do? The United States would not recognize us as a colony nor concede us protection in our rights as citizens. Since that time it has been agreed that the question of the disputed territory should be settled by arbitration between England and Liberia, and that the United States should appoint an umpire. All this has been done, and the Commission will meet next month at Sierra Leone."

With regard to remuneration for labor, Mr. Davis said "that tradesmen, such as expenters, get §2 a day, which they usually sipulate shall be paid in gold or greenbacks. There are plently of greenbacks in Liberia, and they are preterred to gold. They are introduced there by merchants and missionarias. The salaries of the latter are, to a large amount, paid in drafts convertible into United States currency, and this sort of money is greatly preferred. The paper currency of the country, which is about fifty per cent below gold par value, is receivable for all sorts of taxes, dues, Custom House duties and the like. The notes were printed in England. We would have much preferred to have them made in America, but commanneation with England is easier. There is a continuous stream of engration to Liberia. The reason of this outgoing is that, in spite of the laws, colored mon cannot get equal rights with the winte citizens in the United States, particularly at the South. Very Strong lines still mark the difference between the races, and in any country where two peoples live together without intermarrying one of them must be service and the other dominant. The colored people prefer equal rights in a small and weak country to unequal ones in a large and powerful nation."

A CUP OF HOT TEA.

Louis Lochman keeps a boer saloon on Second ave and has a pretty daughter named Louise. William Hallett is a fire insurance agent who lives at No. 1,205 Lexington avenue and has a friend who stables a horse in the rear of Lochman's saloon. On the 4th of November last William went to the stable to see of November last William went to the stable to see his friend's horse, and while there was taken ill. The pretty Louise took compassion of him and invited him to take a cup of hot tea with her in her father's kitchen. The tea revived him quickly and he was about to depart when the father of Louise, who had learned of his presence, hurried to assist him out of the house. In doing so he handled William rather roughly, and the latter caused his arrest. The case came up for trial in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. It transpired that William was a married man, and that on several occasions he had supped southough with the fair Louise contrary to her father's injunction that he should not enter the house. The father admitted the assault, and it was only left to the Court to find him guilty. They did so, and imposed a fine of one cent, which was as promptly remitted.

Some time ago Henry Vreeland and William Burks alias Baker, were arrested by Captain Byrne on a charge of complicity in the stealing of the remains of the late A. T. Stewart. Yesterday Assistant Die the late A. I. Stewart. Posterday Assistant District Attorney Russell sent into court a report of the testimony taken before Judge diorgan at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and upon that report was an indorsement requesting that Vrocland be discharged, there being no evidence to detain him. In the case of Burke the indorsement suggested that he be held, there being another indictment against him. Judge Gidersleeve so ordered, and Vreeland was set at liberty.